Vol. VI. No. 2.

THE CHICAGO SEMINARY QUARTERLY

Published by the Board of Directors and Faculty of the Chicago Theological Seminary.

MAY, 1906.

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The Chicago Theological Seminary Press
81 Ashland Boulevard, Chicago

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Entered at Chicago Postoffice
as second class matter.

"Our beloved Seminary," as the late President Fisk loved to call it, has just completed its 48th year of successful work. Anniversary week was full of good things. It began with the Communion Service in Carpenter Chapel, Sunday afternoon, which was followed by the anniversary sermon delivered in Union Park Church by Dr. F. W. Gunsaulus. Then came three days of public examinations in the Seminary proper and the three Foreign Institutes; the inauguration of Prof. C. A. Beckwith, D. D., Monday evening, May 7th; the Triennial Convention, Tuesday; the Commencement concert, Tuesday evening; the Alumni supper Wednesday evening; and the graduating exercises Thursday evening. Of some of these a more detailed account must be given.

Inauguration of Prof. C. A. Beckwith, D. D.

This took place in Oak Park, Ill., in connection with the meeting of the State Association. The Seminary quartette, trained by Mr. H. Augustine Smith of the department of music, sang and led the service of song. Rev. A. H. Armstrong, an alumnus of the Seminary, welcomed the Association on behalf of the churches of Oak Park. Then Rev. W. H. Johnson of the First Church, Springfield, preached the sermon; after which the moderator, Rev. F. G. Smith, D. D. of Chicago, introduced Dr. J. B. Gregg of Colorado Springs, a director of the Seminary, to preside at the inauguration services. He gave a brief address showing the importance of systematic thought in the field of theology as well as in those of geology, biology and other realms of science.

The prayer of inauguration was made by President George; after which the following address to the professor

elect was made by Rev. G. L. Rollins, D. D. of the Park Avenue Church, Minneapolis, on behalf of the Board of Directors:

"Prof. Beckwith, the pleasant duty devolves upon me of extending to you the good will and assurance of hearty co-operation of the Board of Directors of our Seminary, as you enter upon the full work assigned to your department.

"In charging you with the responsibility connected with your high office, it seems fitting first to call your attention to the unique relation which this Seminary sustains to its constituency; and second to emphasize the significance of your opportunity today as a teacher of doctrinal theology.

"I. First, then, a word regarding the history, government and men of this institution.

"1. Its *origin.* Chicago Seminary,while it cannot boast the age and associations of our Eastern schools, yet rejoices in a noble history, and in a heritage of godly, consecrated men, the record of whose achievements accords well with the traditions and spirit of the Congregational Church. Our Seminary had its rise in that home missionary movement led by men from New England, who, coming to the Mississippi Valley fifty years ago, founded these great Christian commonwealths and planted institutions like Beloit, Olivet, Grinnell and Carleton. This Seminary became a necessity to complete the liberal training of their ministers. Located with stragetic foresight, it was sustained in its earlier years by keen sacrifice and unremitting toil. The older generation of instructors and directors recall the privations and self-denying labors that were involved in establishing an institution which today is proud of a magnificent body of alumni and holds a commanding position in the work of the Kingdom. Salaries were pitifully small and irregularly paid. Buildings there were

none when its first students appeared for instruction. The old First Church housed the first class. Gradually the physical plant has grown to four commodious and well appointed structures, and the names they bear vividly recall the sacrifice and devotion of men whose precious works live after them. For forty-eight years our Seminary has been sending forth its graduates into this and other lands. Out of small and unpromising beginnings there has grown an institution of commanding proportions, a noble record and an inspiring outlook upon the future.

"2. Its *government.* This is unique. Springing out of the need of the churches, it was founded by the churches, and its management has remained in their hands. Tomorrow there will meet the "Triennal Convention" composed of representatives of the churches of fourteen states and territories. They will elect the Board of Directors and transact any other business affecting the government of the institution. Thus the churches which created it, still control it. The Faculty and Board of Directors are responsible to this constituency. This Seminary, the creation of the gifts and prayers of thousands of the Lord's people, exists to serve them and through them the Kingdom.

"3. The *men.* I have adverted to the names of Carpenter, Keyes, Hammond and Fisk, men of beloved and revered memory. I ought to add such names as Blatchford and Savage among directors, and Bartlett and Curtiss among instructors, whose work was of signal value to the institution. Their spirit of devotion lingers. Their achievements are a precious possession. You stand in a line of noble succession. The names of Haven, Boardman and Mackenzie will furnish inspiration for your endeavors, and, we are confident, sir, that you will worthily uphold the standard they raised.

"II. It remains for me to utter a word regarding the

responsibility and opportunity of your department in a theological institution.

"1. The present is a period of disturbing *transition in religious inquiry*. Theological thought is in a state of flux. In some respects this is better than immobility. At least such a condition is inevitable in view of other changes now going on. In recent years the emphasis laid upon historical and critical studies has superseded the department of doctrinal theology. But this condition is temporary. If theology as a whole is the queen of the sciences, then the orderly investigation into the character and purpose of God must resume its regal place in human thought. The skeptic may sneer "who by searching can find God?" but the human mind is so constituted that it must seek knowledge of and relations with its Creator. The conviction of the noblest minds is, knowing God, we shall find the fount of all truth.

"The rapid expansion of knowledge, together with multiform specialization, has tended to produce religious doubt as well as materialistic conceptions of the world and man. The divisions of knowledge are not antagonistic, but we have not yet been able to co-ordinate all under one ruling principle. Naturalists have not always been as wise as the greatest philosophers. These have at least posited God. They acknowledge that we must begin with something, for to begin with nothing is to end with nothing. If, as theology holds, God is the efficient cause of all things and the Absolute One, then we have a conception sufficiently comprehensive. The physical order, man, and history will find their explanation in Him. All facts, all truth, all events, will be gathered up in the all-inclusive purpose of God. We need not be disturbed then by change, for reconstruction must follow upon the discovery of new facts and principles. It is only our explanations and theories that

must be altered to accommodate increasing knowledge. The subjects of inquiry remain. Astronomy changes, but the stars roll on in their courses. Geology alters, but the earth is firm. Theology must be reconstructed, but God abides. Theories of Sacred Scripture vary, but the divine Word, speaking through prophets, lawgivers and psalmists and apostles is unmistakable and unchangeable.

"Your opportunity, sir, is as inspiring as it is magnificent: to organize all this knowledge into one whole. The synthesis of truth is your goal. Since philosophy posits God, and since some natural scientists leave the physical order suspended in mid-air, it is permitted the theologian to premise God. In the conception of God you have a regulative, co-ordinating idea. If He is the source of all things, then it will be found that the physical and the moral orders are harmonious. God is not divided. Physical and theological science, so far as they are correct, cannot disagree. God's message in the rocks will not oppose His message in the soul of man. Disagreements are not real, but arise from our ignorance and limitations. Emerson gives us sound advice when he says:

> "Revere thy Maker: Fetch thine eye up to His style
> And manners of the sky."

"Our young men will come to you with a hundred questions unknown to their fathers. Modern science issues conflicting theories of the world, man, society and destiny. Doubt is everywhere. Yet man is the same. Sin is the same. Man's need is the same. His moral nature is unaltered. The student needs to see the abiding facts amidst the confusion of theories. He needs a conception of God large enough to comprehend and co-ordinate all his new found knowledge and adjust it to the moral and social needs of the present age.

"2. Today faith is emerging from the present confusion

with four great ideas which survive all changes: (a) There is the idea of *God.* The most wonderful thing in the history of human thought is the persistence in the belief in God. It is universal. No doubt has been great enough to break down this faith. Great thinkers have combatted it. Others have defended it. Berkeley believed that nothing was more clearly proven than the existence of God. Hume, on the other hand, could see no proof of such a Being. Yet belief in God abides. It does not wait on argument. It needs no proof. Around this idea which Kant made fundamental, gathers all truth as iron gathers about the magnetic needle. It polarizes human thought. (b) Then there is the idea of *Duty.* It has won homage from noble thinkers in all ages. Even from an imperfect conception of God there follows this idea of obligation. It sways even the savage mind. Its mandate is expressed in the crudest forms of society. Among those peoples that have caught the true vision of God duty has assumed a regal place. Kant puts it second only to the idea of God. Butler said: "Had it strength as it had right; had it power as it had manifest authority, it would absolutely govern the world." Its chief defence is not the theory of moralist or philosopher, but the lives and achievements of the noblest men. It found perfect realization in Him who came "not to do His own will but the will of Him who sent Him." (c) The belief of *immortality* stands in this group of fundamentals. God and duty imply destiny. This faith springs from a universal instinct, but finds support from nature and the moral order. Skeptics have cast doubts upon the idea, but it persists, brushing aside all contrary speculation. The soul persists in believing that it was not made for a day. Moments of vision and unsounded depths of the soul strengthen the hope which Christ brought to light in His gospel, the gospel of His own resurrection. This fact

alone is the ground of the world's hope. It cannot be moved. (d) And fourth, the *Supremacy of Jesus* abides. It bids fair to become universal. He Himself predicted this much. Besides, it is prophesied in the world-wide human needs that Jesus satisfies. The increasing influence and power of Jesus is not due to the defence of particular theories of His person, but to what He *was* and taught. Man was made in the moral likeness of God and for God. Sin has separated, alienated man from God. He gropes after God and will not be satisfied till he finds Him. Jesus claimed to reveal God--to unveil the Father. He bade His disciples look upon Him and see God. Two millenniums of Christian experience have vindicated His claim. This is why men persist in believing that Jesus was the Son, the incarnation of God. They find God in Him. And they have never exhausted Christ. Ritschl's declaration that Jesus was a man with the religious value of God is a torso, for how *could a man* have the religious value of God unless God was in him as in no other man. How is it that He stands alone, immeasurably above all other men? There is but one answer. In Him was all the fullness of God. His influence is beyond compute. He has regenerated a large portion of mankind. He transforms governments, sanctifies art, ennobles philosophy, purifies literature, inspires poetry, indeed, uplifts the face of humanity wherever He appears. The world never tires of Him, but more and more is coming to Him with all its needs and problems, and He satisfies. Is it any wonder that the historic dogma of His divine Sonship, however mysterious and often disputed, persists? It abides because, men coming to Him, find God and all their needs satisfied. The figure of Christ grows more majestic as the age moves on. He is filling the whole horizon of human thought. Years ago during one of the great international yacht races, a cable message

inquired, "Which boat is first?" The reply floated back to Queen Victoria, "The American boat is first." A second query was, "Which boat is second?" The answer came, "There is no second." No other boat was in sight. Jesus Christ has taken the first place among men. He has no rival. There is no second. He stands alone, supreme. Doubt cannot dethrone Him. Criticism cannot obscure Him. He holds His place because men know Him and find God and eternal life in Him.

"Prof. Beckwith, the Board of Directors of this Seminary do not exist to pry into the sacred privacy of your study, or to prescribe the range of your inquiries, but, with a profound sense of their responsibility to the Churches, they charge you to give full exhibition of the supremacy of this Christ, who, being lifted up before the world, will draw it unto Himself."

Professor Beckwith's inaugural lecture followed. He took for his subject "The Tendency and Task of the Theology of Today," and gave a very able, scholarly and discriminating estimate of the present condition of scientific and religious thought, and the relation of theology to it. It is not found possible to publish this paper in the present number of the QUARTERLY; but it will appear in a later issue.

GRADUATION SERVICES.

These were held in the First Church, Oak Park, and formed the culmination of the great rally of the Congregational Home Missionary Society. The two addresses by Dr. A. Z. Conrad and Dr. N. D. Hillis, especially the latter, on "The Purpose and Plan of God in Home Missionary Enterprises," led very naturally to the men who are to realize these purposes as preachers of the gospel, and the consecration service of the graduating class with its response, "Here am I, send me," was a living

illustration of all that had been said. In all twenty-seven young persons received degrees and diplomas and went forth to preach in English, German, Swedish, Norwegian and Japanese the gospel of Christ. One goes to China, one to his home in Japan, another to South America, still another to work among the colored people in the South. Mr. K. S. Tontz, a graduate of Illinois College, received the fellowship for the class of 1906, and will spend two years in graduate study in Europe. The rest enter into fields at home, from Illinois to Washington. The prize of $50 for the best essay by a member of the Middle class was awarded to Mr. A. L. Curtis, a graduate of Beloit College. The subject was: "The Source of Authority in Theology." It was announced that the Faculty of the present year will give instruction as usual next year.

THE TRIENNIAL CONVENTION.

The Seventeenth Triennial Convention met in Carpenter Chapel of the Seminary, pursuant to the call of the Board of Directors, May 8, 1906, at 10 a. m.

It was called to order by Mr. J. R. Montgomery, Secretary of the Board of Directors, who read the call for the convention.

A temporary organization was effected by the election of Rev. W. A. Bartlett, D. D., as moderator, Rev. David Fales, Jr., as secretary, and Rev. B. S. Winchester, assistant secretary.

The convention was led in prayer by Rev. E. M. Williams, D. D.

Mr. David Fales, President of the Board of Directors, stated the purpose of the convention.

The scribe made up the roll of delegates, which was approved by the convention, and is as follows:

ILLINOIS.

Mr. Frank Kimball, Oak Park.
Rev. S. W. Meek, Yorkville.
Rev. J. C. Armstrong, D. D., Chicago.
Rev. E. J. Collins, Lamoille.
Rev. J. E. Courter, Lyndon.
Rev. John Faville, D. D., Peoria.
Rev. R. W. Gammon, Decatur.
Rev. Arthur Miles.
Rev. P. M. Snyder, Rockford.
Mr. William Spooner, Oak Park.
Rev. Sydney Strong, D. D, Oak Park.
Rev. J. W. Welsh, Princeton.
Rev. B. S. Winchester, Winnetka.
Rev. G. T. McCollum, Marseilles.
Rev. D. Y. Moore, Odell.
Rev. W. A. Bartlett, D. D., Chicago.
Rev. J. F. Childress, Peru.
Rev. David Fales, Jr., Galesburg.
Rev. H. S. Fritsch, Somonauk.
Rev. R. B. Guild, Chicago.
Mr. P. F. Pettibone, Chicago.
Rev. B. M. Southgate, Sycamore.
Rev. R. K. Stetson, E. St. Louis.
Rev. Jas. Tompkins, D. D., Alto Pass.
Rev. G. H. Wilson, De Kalb.

MISSOURI.

Rev. A. K. Wray, Carthage.

WYOMING.

Rev. W. B. D. Gray, Cheyenne.

MICHIGAN.

Rev. W. J. Cady, St. Joseph, Rev. W. H. Walker, Ph. D., S. Haven.

IOWA.

Rev. Vinton Lee, Cedar Rapids. Rev. J. P. Hugget, Cedar Rapids.
Rev. T. O. Douglas, D.D., Grinnell. Rev. E. A. Steiner, D.D., Grinnell.
President J. H. T. Main, Ph.D., Grinnell.

MINNESOTA.

Rev. C. B. Fellows, Minneapolis. Rev. S. J. Rogers, Minneapolis.
Rev. F. L. V. Meske, Morris

MONTANA.

Rev. J. R. Egerton, Livingston.

INDIANA.

Rev. O. L. Kiplinger, Michigan City. Rev. H. R. Van Auken, East Chicago.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Rev. H. W. Jamison, Beresford. Rev. D. J. Perrin, Springfield.

NEBRASKA.

Rev. Harmon Bross, D.D., Lincoln. Rev. S. I. Hanford, Weeping Water.
Rev. G. W. Mitchell, Clarks. Rev. C. H. Rogers, Lincoln.
Rev. M. A. Bullock, D. D., Lincoln.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Rev. E. H. Stickney, Fargo.

EX-OFFICIO DELEGATES.

Board of Directors.

Rev. G. S. F. Savage, D.D., Chicago, Ill.
Mr. John R. Montgomery, Chicago, Ill.
Rev. J. B. Gregg, D. D., Colorado Springs, Colo.
Rev. E. H. Stickney, Fargo, N. Dak.
Rev. T. O. Douglass, D.D., Grinnell, Iowa.
David Fales, Esq., Chicago, Ill.
Rev. E. M. Williams, D.D., Chicago, Ill.
Rev. G. S. Rollins, D. D., Minneapolis, Minn.
Rev. W. E. Barton, D.D., Chicago, Ill.

Faculty.

President J. H. George, D.D.
Prof. Graham Taylor, D.D.
Prof. R. A. Jernberg, B.D.
Prof. G. B. Willcox, D.D.
Prof. H. M. Scott, D.D.
Prof. Clarence A. Beckwith, D.D.
Prof. F. Risberg, S.M.C.
Prof. O. H. Kraft, M.A.

After approval of the roll, it was voted to make the temporary officers permanent. A nominating committee of one from each state was then appointed to bring in names of twelve directors whose term expires, and to fill seven other vacancies in the Board. This committee consisted of Rev. W. J. Cady, Michigan; Rev. O. L. Kiplinger, Indiana; Wm. Spooner, Illinois; Rev. J. P. Hugget, Iowa; Rev. A. K. Wray, Missouri; Rev. C. B. Fellows, Minnesota; Rev. J. B. Gregg, Colorado; Rev. Harmon Bross, Nebraska; Rev. E. H. Stickney, North Dakota; Rev. D. J. Perrin, South Dakota; Rev. W. B. D. Gray, Wyoming, and Rev. T. R. Egerton, Montana.

A committee, consisting of Dr. James Tompkins, Dr. E. M. Williams and Rev. S. W. Meek, was appointed to bring in resolutions upon the retirement of President George and such other matters as might seem desirable.

While the nominating committee were engaged preparing names to present, the annual report of the Board of Directors was read by Mr. J. R. Montgomery, the Secretary.

Triennial Report of the Board of Directors of Chicago Theological Seminary to the Triennial Convention in Chicago, May 8, 1906.

In presenting their Seventeenth Triennial Report, the Board of Directors of Chicago Theological Seminary desire, first of all, to gratefully acknowledge the special favor of Providence in the signal blessings and prosperity which have marked the life of the Seminary during the last three years.

It may be said with safety that the Seminary has taken its place as one of the great institutions of the country and that it exercises a powerful influence in the moral and religious development of society. Its location, its able Board of Instruction, its loyal body of Alumni and its grow-

ing constituency all combine to give it an ever-widening field of usefulness, with almost boundless possibilities of enlargement.

When the progress of the Seminary is measured by its high ideals and its possibilities there is room for a note of discouragement, but when the results of the work of the last three years are measured by the results of the work in other institutions of like character there is great reason for congratulation and encouragement.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

For good and sufficient reasons several changes in the Board of Directors have taken place during the last three years. So rapid have been these changes that only a few of the friends of the Seminary who stayed under its burdens in the early days remain.

Among those whom we love to honor and who remain with us are the honorary president, the Honorable E. W. Blatchford, the St. John of Congregationalism in the Middle West, and the honorary secretary, Rev. G. S. F. Savage, D. D. These men we esteem and love and thank for remaining officially connected with the institution, although at their own request relieved from the arduous duties of director.

In the present Board, of those whose offices expire in 1906, four have been elected since the last Triennial Council to fill the vacancies caused by the resignation of Rev. F. T. Bayley of Colorado, J. R. Chapman of Illinois, G. W. Lyman of Minnesota and Wait Talcott of Illinois. Their successors are Rev. J. B. Gregg of Colorado, Rev. E. M. Williams of Illinois, Rev. G. S. Rollins of Minnesota and Mr. Charles H. Hulburd of Illinois. In addition to these, Directors must be chosen to succeed Rev. E. F. Lyman of South Dakota,who has left the state; Mr. J. H. Moore of Illi-

nois, whose resignation was received May 2d, Mr. W. K. Bixby of Missouri and Mr. F. J. Harwood of Wisconsin. In addition to these, twelve Directors must be chosen by the Triennial Convention to succeed those whose term of office closed this year.

TRIENNIAL CONVENTION.

The Triennial Convention of Chicago Theological Seminary was from the first an important factor in the institution. "Its purpose was to keep the Seminary close to the heart of the churches embraced in its constituency and keep alive in them a sense of their responsibility for its support and care."

The continued growth in the number of our churches in the constituency of the Seminary called for a change in the method of representation. At the annual meeting of the Board in May, 1904, a motion was made and duly seconded to substitute for the second and third sentences of Section 2 of Article III. of the Constitution, the following:

"In order to keep the Seminary in vital union with its constituency the directors, in calling such a convention, shall invite the State Associations of the Congregational churches of Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wyoming, Montana, New Mexico and Oklahoma, to appoint delegates to represent the churches of such State Associations. Each State Association shall be entitled to one delegate, and one additional delegate for every fifteen hundred church members."

The motion was unanimously adopted.

This is the first meeting of the delegates under the new mode of election.

BOARD OF INSTRUCTION.

Quite an embarrassing number of changes have taken place in the Board of Instruction since the last Triennial Council met. Professor Samuel Ives Curtiss, heroic financier, tireless student, fearless investigator and persistent teacher, has gone from his labors. Professor William B. Chamberlain, the unique teacher of elocution and sacred music, was suddenly called to his reward and left a vacancy which cannot be filled. Professor Louis Burton Crane, after three years' service, retired from the chair of New Testament. After ten years of faithful service in the German Institute Mr. Andrew Noah Fox terminated his relations as associate professor.

Rev. J. J. Martin, Ph.D., has been Director of the Christian Institute and instructor in the English Bible for the session of 1905-'06. He has served the Seminary faithfully and retires at the close of the year to resume the work of the pastorate.

Notwithstanding these changes, the Seminary may well be proud of its present Faculty. Each of the professors is a scholar of rare merit and master in his own department.

Prof. H. M. Scott, Sweetzer and Michigan Professor of Ecclesiastical History, and Secretary of the Faculty, has no superior in this country in the department of Church History. His years of experience have only enriched his mind without abating one particle of his youthful vigor and enthusiasm. His recent sojourn in the East for some months has acted like a tonic and he returns to the Seminary with an aptitude for work that is truly inspiring.

Professor Graham Taylor, Professor of Christian Sociology and Pastoral Theology, has steadily grown in power in Chicago, until now he is a great and recognized moral and spiritual force in this city. At the same time his students are as enthusiastic as ever over his lecture courses.

Professor Edward T. Harper, Professor of Assyriology and Comparative Religion, has had charge of the entire Old Testament department since the death of Professor Curtiss. As an instructor he has but few peers and no superiors. His health has been somewhat impaired, but his visit to Europe last summer and his present sojourn on the Pacific coast will, we trust, be effective in restoring him to his old-time vigor. With the help of Mr. F. W. Ellis, an associate professor in Hebrew Language and Literature, excellent and effective work has been done in the departments of Old Testament and Comparative Religion.

The chair of Systematic Theology, left vacant by the resignation of Professor W. D. Mackenzie in 1904, has been permanently filled by the election of Professor C. A. Beckwith in May, 1905. He came from the same department in Bangor Theological Seminary and has already proven himself eminently fitted for the place which he now occupies. He was inaugurated last evening as Illinois Professor of Systematic Theology. The testimony of the students concerning his teaching is most gratifying to the professors and highly satisfactory to the directors.

The Science and Art of Preaching is the title of the proposed new professorship in which Rev. F.W.Gunsaulus, D.D., has lectured during the present year. This chair is to include Homiletics, Pedagogics and Liturgics. Dr. Gunsaulus' courses of lectures have been brilliant, inspiring and instructive. He himself loves the work and stands ready to continue permanently as a full professor in the Seminary.

In the New Testament department the Seminary has had the services this year of Professor C. W. Votaw of the University of Chicago, a Congregationalist and son of a Congregational minister. He has undertaken all the work of the department and his lectures have been highly appre-

ciated. Indeed, Professor Votaw is a scholar of the very first rank. It will be especially gratifying to the Convention to know that as an instructor he has succeeded beyond expectation, while his conservative and reverent spirit has done much to deepen the students' confidence in the divine character of the Holy Book.

In addition to these six professors, Mr. F. W. Ellis, formerly professor in Washburn College and a graduate of the Seminary, a man of ripe scholarship and proven ability in Pedagogics, has been appointed associate professor of Biblical Literature. Mr. H. A. Smith is instructor in the department of Music and Hymnolygy and director of the chapel service; and Professor F. M. Blanchard of the University of Chicago has charge of Elocution. Indeed, it is safe to say that never in the history of the Seminary has there been a stronger Board of Instruction than the present Faculty.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

The members of the Board of Examiners are chosen biennially by the General Associations of Congregational churches in the states and territories embraced in the constituency of the Seminary; and by the General Associations of German, Danish-Norwegian and Swedish Congregational churches; one from each of these associations.

They are required to attend the annual examinations of the Seminary classes and report thereon to the Board of Directors and to the bodies appointing them.

These Examiners have a very important duty and the reputation of the institution depends largely upon the faithfulness with which they do their work and the thoroughness with which they report to the Board of Directors and to the Associations appointing them.

Much faithful service has been rendered through the visits of these Examiners. Perhaps additional advantage

would be secured if arrangements could be made by which the regular work of the Seminary might be studied earlier in the academic year. The Examiners come during the closing days of the session, when there is no opportunity to note the regular class-room work because of the hurry and rush of examinations and closing exercises.

ALUMNI.

The Alumni of Chicago Theological Seminary have become a very important and substantial element in the moral and religious life of the country. It is fifty years since the Seminary was incorporated and forty-eight since it began the work of instruction. During that period 1,024 men have been graduated; and many more received part of their training for the ministry here. They are scattered all over this country, many in hard Home Missionary fields; while many more have gone abroad. Two are at work among the Indians in Dakota, two among Mormons, two in Alaska, one in the Indian Territory, one in Mexico, two in Sweden, one in Norway, one in Iceland, one in Finland, one in West Africa, five in South Africa, two in India, two in Japan, eight in Turkey, four in China, one in the Caroline Islands and three in South America.

The united enthusiastic spirit of this strong body of graduates constitutes to a large extent the strength and glory of "our beloved Seminary."

STUDENTS.

The decline in the number of men for the ministry is apt to bring with it a decline in the ability of those looking toward the pastorate and increase the number of imperfectly trained men who come from short courses, or no course at all, into the service of our churches. Many influences lead men away from the ministry. The worldliness of the age; the attractiveness of business; the call for teachers and lay

workers; the opening of new forms of Christian and philanthropic service; scientific and Biblical criticism; restlessness in the churches causing short pastorates; the low and uncertain pay of ministers and the increased cost of living; the disproportionate appeals made for men for the foreign field or other forms of service; and the lessening respect for the office of the ministry, especially in homes of wealth and culture. These and other things prevent good men in sufficient numbers from entering our Seminaries to prepare for the ministry.

There has been but little change in the three years in attendance of students. The total attendance for the last three years is as follows:

Year.	Attendance.
1903-4	113
1904-5	99
1905-6	115
Total in three years..	327

in all departments. Total in the regular courses of the Seminary, 164. Out of this number there were 44 graduates.

In general character, scholarship and efficiency these young men compare very favorably with the students of earlier years. Furthermore, so far as members of the Faculty are able to estimate, they compare well in ability and culture with the young men of other professions.

Owing no doubt to the splendid sanitary conditions of the buildings, the pure water and the regular use of the gymnasium, the health of the students has been excellent. In 1903-4 six students occupied the Seminary bed in the Presbyterian Hospital; in 1904-5 five students were treated in the same institution; in 1905-6 not a single student has been in the hospital.

The Faculty has been untiring in its efforts to create among college men a deeper interest in the work of the

Christian ministry. Professor Scott has superintended the visitation of colleges by students from the Seminary and by a wide correspondence has brought the work of the institution to the notice of college men. The Seminary has been an active member of the Conference of Congregational Colleges in the West, organized four years ago, and has tried to influence both Faculties and students to give more consideration to the needs and work of the ministry. It has labored also, though with little success, in annual Conference of Congregational Theological Seminaries for more uniformity of work and action, especially in the matter of financial aid to students, holding that such aid should be kept at a minimum and given only where really needed.

The religious life of our men also is good. Chapel and other devotional meetings are well attended. The students help in neighboring churches and preach in so far as it does not interfere with their studies. A band meets weekly for the study of foreign missions, and a number are ready to offer themselves for service in the foreign field.

THE CHRISTIAN INSTITUTE.

The efforts to establish a school in which young people may be trained for more effective Christian service have met with varying success. The Christian Institute, handicapped as it has been by change of teachers and no financial support, has still shown itself to be of value. Including the music department, 44 students have been registered during the year—28 in music and 17 in the regular studies in the Institute courses—of whom nine were men and eight women. The men are fitting themselves for pastoral work.

The pastoral course has been dropped from the curriculum of the Seminary proper. Students who are unable to pass the entrance examination to the Seminary must

register in the Christian Institute. Regular courses, however, in the Seminary are open to all students of the Institute qualified to take the work.

Under the directorship of Professor Ellis, a trained educator, there is reason to hope that the Institute is now established on a firm foundation and will occupy a large field of usefulness. On March 30, 1906, on the recommendation of the Faculty, the Executive Committee approved of the following suggestions concerning the work of the Institute:

1. That it be continued as established now by the Board.

2. But that while the classes shall remain open as heretofore for women, they shall not be received in the dormitories of the Seminary.

3. Also that the courses offered in the Institute be limited in their number so as to fall easily within the available teaching force. The Christian Institute shall receive male students as heretofore in residence who are unable to enter the Seminary, but preparing for Christian service.

FELLOWSHIP, SCHOLARSHIP AND STUDENT AID.

Through the generosity of friends of the Seminary a considerable sum of money has been given for fellowships, scholarships and student Aid. Some years ago a thorough revision of the method of giving help to students was made. In the Seminary proper at the present time aid is given only on the basis of merit scholarship, viz.: one high honor scholarship of $175 to the student who attains a grade of 95 per cent.; two honor scholarships of $125 each to students whose grade is 90 per cent.; $100 to each student whose grade is 80 per cent., and $75 to each student whose grade is 75 per cent.

These scholarships are granted on conditions:

1. Of evidence of good health.

2. Of evidence of Christian character and promise of usefulness in the ministry.

3. Of evidence of pecuniary inability to take the Seminary course without financial aid.

No scholarship will be granted to a student whose grade is below 75 per cent.

Students who by merit are entitled to scholarships but who do not need the money, or who prefer to take a loan, will receive the honor and rank which go with the scholarship.

In the German department one scholarship of $75 and two of $50 each are offered for each class.

In the Danish-Norwegian one of $75 and one of $50 are offered each class, and in the Swedish two of $75 and two of $50 for the senior and middle classes, and four of $40 for the junior class. Loans not exceeding $75 annually may be made to undergraduates at a nominal interest, to be repaid in annual installments after graduation, but students who marry during their Seminary course are ineligible for aid or loans.

This action is taken in harmony with other Theological Seminaries and in the expectation that it will prove more satisfactory both to the donors of educational aid and to the recipients of the same.

Two permanent fellowships of $10,000 each have been established by E. W. Blatchford, LL. D., and C. L. Ford, M. D., the income of which was assigned to members of the classes of 1904, 1905 and 1906.

These fellowships are assigned to that member of the graduating class who by native ability, success in study and Christian character gives promise of the highest usefulness as a Christian scholar.

BUILDINGS.

Practically no change has been made in the buildings of the Seminary since the last Triennial Convention. Ample provision for the students may be found in Fisk Hall and Keyes Hall. The chapel is one of the most commodious and attractive in connection with Theological Seminaries, while the library is a substantial brick building. Indeed, the churches have been quite prodigal in making provision for the material needs of students fitting themselves for the ministry.

LIBRARY.

No special change has been made in the library since the last report. Plans have been suggested by which the upper room of the library building may be used more freely, but no permanent improvements have been made.

A large addition to the books has been received through the gift of the carefully selected library of the late Professor Curtiss. Arrangements are under way to catalogue his books, and, so far as is consistent with the best interests of the library, these books will be kept by themselves in separate stacks.

Because of lack of funds the Directors have seen fit to dispense with the services of Rev. Herbert W. Gates, who was an efficient and most acceptable librarian. Under his administration the library was most increasingly useful to the Faculty and students and to the friends of the Seminary. The Seminary suffered a distinct loss when it was compelled to release him. At present Miss Florence M. Freeman, assistant to Mr. Gates, is acting librarian. She is assisted by three students who receive scholarship aid in return for such assistance. Professor Beckwith has oversight of the ordering of literature, as Faculty Committee on Library. The new arrangement has been successful and the library has been kept supplied with the best books as they appear.

FOREIGN INSTITUTES.

Early in 1903 the three Foreign Departments of the Seminary were reorganized as Institutes of the Chicago Theological Seminary. Each Institute has its own teaching Faculty (made up of two professors), and a council. So far the results have justified the change. The work in the Foreign Institutes has been very successful. The total attendance in these Institutes for the last three years is as follows:

Year.	Attendance.
1903-4	46
1904-5	50
1905-6	50
Total.....	146

These students serve the churches of our foreign speaking fellow citizens, scattered all over the United States. They do not hesitate to give themselves to this mission work, no matter how small the salary or how meager the recompense. Indeed, an examination of the statistics will reveal the fact that the efforts of the Congregational churches, through the Foreign Institutes of Chicago Theological Seminary, to carry the gospel to the German and Scandinavian immigration, have been most satisfactory.

In answer to the question, "What does the Seminary ask concerning these Institutes?" the chairman of the Committee of Instruction answers in the November number of the QUARTERLY as follows:

"The Directors ask that these Foreign Institutes be endowed, so that the Seminary shall not need to subtract from its general funds to make up a deficit to these departments. To ask the Seminary to provide for such a deficit would not be fair to the general work, nor to the donors who have given money for its work; and no one asks it

who understands the situation. It is because some good people do not understand this, that this simple article is prepared."

The Directors believe that if the Seminary provides rooms for dormitories and instruction, heat and light and incidentals, and in addition opens such of its regular classes as are within the reach of the foreign students, it is doing all that can be expected, and that the expense of the Institutes themselves will gladly be provided.

That there may be no confusion of this issue, and that appeals for this special cause shall not conflict with the necessary appeals of the Seminary for its regular work, the Seminary asks for a generous endowment of the Foreign Institutes. Such an endowment will be invested by the Seminary, and its income sacredly used for the departments designed, so long as these special needs exist. At the present rate of immigration, there is no time in sight when the end of this special need can be predicted.

The burden of these Institutes belongs no more to Chicago than to any other American city; it is a national and international work. And its appeal is made to the churches and to the nation.

FINANCE.

The income from the investments of the Seminary is not adequate to meet the expenses. The churches and friends of the Seminary, in its constituency, have been asked to supplement this income by special contributions. It is gratifying to be able to report that the financial obligations of the institution have been partially met through the additional income thus obtained.

A large annual deficit is a burden, for which permanent provision ought to be made, and thus release the annual contributions from churches and friends, for new and

advanced work. The Seminary must keep abreast of the times. In order to do this there will be an increased annual expense. Contributions from friends and churches should go to meet this additional expense.

The treasurer's report will show that the income from investments, together with the unsolicited contributions, make it possible to provide for efficient instruction in the Seminary proper. This will leave the foreign institutes without support. The Directors of the Seminary can provide dormitories, class-rooms, library, heat and light for this work. There are no funds, however, for instruction, save the income from Mrs. Pearsons' endowment and the Plymouth Church endowment, amounting in all to about $1,500. The Directors endorse and commend the proposition to make permanent provision for the Foreign Institutes through an appeal to the Congregational churches and friends of the foreign work. The Education Society not only encourages this movement, but also offers to assist by permitting the western agent of the Society to join with representatives of the Seminary in securing an adequate endowment.

$150,000 additional endowment will place these Institutes on a firm financial basis. This is the task now confronting the Seminary, and members of the Triennial Convention are asked not only to endorse this movement, but also by their active co-operation help to make it a success. With the accomplishment of this task, the large deficit of the Seminary will be practically canceled, then the president and professors can be held strictly to their own special work, much to the advantage of the Seminary. Outside duties of the president should not weaken his force as instructor and pastor of the students under his care. It is very desirable, if not absolutely necessary, that the business men connected with the Seminary, should lead in the "financing" and further endowment of the institution; for it is often true that

the better the educator the less fitted he is for this external work; and the more active he becomes in seeking pecuniary support the less value he possesses over the young men committed to his care.

We, as a Board, greatly regret that the President of the Seminary, Dr. Joseph H. George, has resigned, and his resignation has been accepted, to take effect August 1st. He has been tireless as a worker in the best interests of the Seminary, he has been received with marked favor wherever he has gone, his plans have been very wise and good for the carrying on of the work of the Seminary, it has greatly prospered under his care, and he has given himself most unsparingly to its interests, and, in doing it, his wife has most heartily entered into this work. His going from us is a very serious loss. We pray that the richest blessing of Almight God may attend him wherever he goes.

The report of the Board was discussed by the Convention, especially its recommendation that special efforts be made to provide an endowment of $150,000 for the Foreign Institutes connected with the Seminary; and the following committee, of which Rev. P. M. Snyder was made chairman, was appointed to confer with the Directors and make recommendations to the Convention on some immediate plan of financial enlargement: Rev. P. M. Snyder, Rockford, Ill.; Rev. J. C. Armstrong, D. D., Chicago; Rev. M. A. Bullock, D. D., Nebraska; Rev. W. H. Hopkins, Colorado, and Rev. W. A. Bartlett, D. D., Chicago.

It was then voted that the Convention take a recess until 1 p. m.

The afternoon session was called to order at 1:30 p. m., when the Nominating Committee reported as follows:

Directors to Serve Until 1909.

O. C. WHITELAW, Esq., St. Louis, Mo.
Rev. T. O. DOUGLAS, D. D., Grinnell, Ia.
DAVID FALES Esq., Lake Forest, Ill.
DEXTER M. FERRY, Esq., Detroit, Mich.
Rev. JAMES B. GREGG, D. D., Colorado Springs, Col.
CHARLES H. HULBURD, Esq., Chicago, Ill.
Rev. W. H. THRALL, Huron, S. Dak.
Mr. CHARLES H. BLATCHFORD, Winnetka, Ill.
ROBERT W. PATTON, Esq., Highland Park, Ill.
Rev. G. S. ROLLINS, D. D., Minneapolis, Minn.
Rev. E. H. STICKNEY, Fargo, N. Dak.
Rev. EDWARD M. WILLIAMS, D. D., Chicago, Ill.

To Serve Until 1912.

Rev. W. E. BARTON, D. D., Oak Park, Ill.
Rev. JOHN FAVILLE, D. D., Peoria, Ill.
Rev. ALBERT E. RICKER, Aurora, Nebr.
Rev. C. C. WARNER, Eldora, Ia.
D. M. WAY, Esq., Minneapolis, Minn.
Rev. F. L. HAYES, Topeka, Kan.
Rev. G. R. LEAVITT, D. D., Beloit, Wis.
FRANK KIMBALL, Esq., Oak Park, Ill.
B. P. MOSSMAN, Esq., Ft. Wayne, Ind.
Rev. ARCHIBALD HADDEN, D. D., Muskegon, Mich.
JOHN R. MONTGOMERY, Esq., Chicago, Ill.

The Committee reported that these nominations were made on the following basis: "That each State entitled to representation in the Triennial Convention, not already represented in the Board of Directors, shall have at least one nomination; except that for this purpose Wyoming, Montana and Colorado be counted as one State, and Kansas, Oklahoma and New Mexico as one State."

The report of the Committee was adopted and the gentlemen nominated elected Directors of the Seminary.

The Committee on Resolutions reported the following: "Resolved, that this Triennial Convention recommends to the Board of Directors that they arrange for an appropriate celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the Seminary;" also the following: "Resolved, that we desire to express our hearty appreciation of the able and faithful work of President J. H. George, D. D., during his incumbency, and our sincere regret that the financial condition of the Seminary is such that he deems it a necessity that he should close this profitable relation."

Their report was adopted.

Dr. George had repeatedly said that it was not the financial burden alone that led him to resign his position, for he did not regard that as insuperable; but the fact that he did not feel called by previous training and qualifications to give further time and strength to this peculiar kind of service.

The Convention further voted to instruct the Committee on Resolutions to prepare a letter of sympathy to be sent to Dr. D. K. Pearsons upon the death of his wife.

The Convention then voted to adjourn *sine die*.

PRESENT OUTLOOK.

The meeting of the Triennial Convention naturally leads to a consideration of the whole work and outlook of the Seminary, with special reference to those things which call for closer attention. These were well touched upon at the Alumni supper, in speeches by Professor Scott, Dr. Rollins, Professor E. A. Steiner of Iowa College, Rev. W. H. Hopkins of Denver. Mr. J. W. Hard of the graduating class, and President George. Especially was the importance of the work of the Foreign Institutes made prominent. Dr. Steiner called it an undertaking of prime interest and value. He also laid stress upon the religious advantage of a theological Seminary unconnected with a university. He would like to see the Fellows of the Seminary study in Slavonic countries as well as in Germany, so as to be better fitted to help Americanize the Russians and Poles who flock to this country. Others referred to the high grade of work done in the Seminary, the fitness of its graduates for the churches of the West, and the increasing burdens laid upon the Faculty because of enlarging opportunities and a shrinking revenue. The salary of one professor has been paid for the past three years by one man. A large part of the President's salary was contributed by personal friends. Most of the endowments have come from a few givers; and it was urged that more churches should by annual offerings help enlarge the activity of the Seminary. An especial appeal was made to every alumnus to regard himself as a committee of one to work for the good of his theological *Alma Mater*. It costs nearly $1,000 of Seminary money to educate and graduate a man. If each graduate would secure the interest annually on his own education for the Seminary it would solve all pressing problems. Is he not a debtor to it? There is also great need of more men for the ministry. Will the pastors not help here also?

THE FOREIGN INSTITUTES.

The following statement by the Rev. E. F. Williams, D. D., Western editor of *The Congregationalist*, of March 10, 1906, presents this subject from the point of view of the Church at large:

"A few gentlemen met together at the City Club Monday evening to consider what can be done to increase the efficiency of the Seminary, and to prevent the occurrence every year of a deficit of more than $20,000. A large portion of this deficit is due to the cost of the Foreign departments, which were organized in 1882 and have done excellent service ever since. The Swedish Institute with its two professors has to its credit 104 churches, scattered over the country with 7,600 members, 90 houses of worship and properties worth not less than $550,000. There are now 27 students in the Institute and during its existence 263 have been taught. Twenty of the number—four of whom have died, three murdered in China—have become foreign missionaries. The demand for Swedish ministers is far in excess of the supply.

"The German department has 160 churches to its credit, and 31 other churches to which it has given important aid. These 160 churches have 8,123 members. Church property is valued at $355,000. Home expenses in 1905 were $66,684, the gifts of benevolence amounting to $10,604. They also publish two German Congregational papers, *Der Kirchenbote* with a large circulation, and *Die Segensquelle*, for the children. Fourteen vacant pulpits are looking to the Seminary for ministers. These churches are confined to no single section of the country. From a total number of 76 students 51 have taken the complete course and graduated

with honor. Fifteen young men are now in Redfield College preparing to enter the Seminary.

"In the Danish-Norwegian Institute there have been in all 127 students. The number now in attendance is 13. Forty-five churches have been organized. These churches have 37 houses of worship worth $75,000. The graduates and students in this department have access to 20 missions in addition to the churches which they supply. Two graduates are in China, another is in Africa and another is preparing to take up work in South America. Few pastors have a salary of more than $500. These churches sustain an Orphans' Home in Jersey City. The *Evangelisten*, the weekly paper, has a subscription list of 4,800 and circulates 5,000 copies.

"The twenty-four years' work in these Institutes has brought into existence 309 churches and a Christian college now located at Redfield, S. D. The question to be answered is, Shall this work be given up? If not, what shall be done to put it on a firm basis and relieve the Seminary from the necessity of appealing to the churches of the Northwest for not less than $20,000 a year for current expenses?

"This question was seriously considered, and inasmuch as the work in these Institutes is done for the whole country, and as no other Seminary is doing this work, it seemed fitting that as the denomination as a whole has an interest in sustaining it, it should be asked to do so. A resolution was therefore adopted urging the Directors of the Seminary to take steps at once to secure an endowment of $180,000 for these Institutes, and to urge the denomination through some one of its national societies to aid in obtaining it. One gift of $30,000 from Dr. D. K. Pearsons has already been made to this department of the Seminary."

Ten thousand dollars has been raised by the Plymouth Church of Minneapolis toward a Swedish professorship.

The Congregational Education Society has just agreed to aid in this endowment movement.

Our 300 German and Scandinavian churches contribute annually about $15,00 to the work of the Seminary. The Congregational Education Society has also for the past two years granted $2,000 a year to help maintain the Foreign Institutes. But when all was counted there was still a deficit of some $5,000 in the $10,000 necessary to support the six German, Norwegian and Swedish Instructors. The Seminary has spent already about $100,000 in building up these splendid Institutes, and, looked at as an investment, they certainly were well worth it. But it could go no further in this direction, and felt that the next step must be an endowment of at least $150,000 to put them on a safe basis.

The Education Society promised to co-operate in the effort and to allow its Western Secretary, Dr. Theo. Clifton, to help in the campaign for funds.

The following committee was organized by Directors and Faculty to undertake the work: Mr. Frank Kimball, Temporary Chairman; Prof. H. M. Scott, Secretary; Prof. R. A. Jernberg, Corresponding Secretary; Mr. David Fales, Mr. Robert W. Patton, Dr. Theodore Clifton.

Branch Committees are to be formed for the Northwest, Southwest and East to co-operate with the Central Committee in Chicago. The professors of the Foreign Institutes, aided by members of the Faculty, and especially by Secretary Clifton, will present the matter to all the churches and appeal to Christian men of wealth and others for aid. Every Director will be asked to help, every alumnus requested to take special interest in this matter, and every pastor who appreciates the foreign problem among us besought to co-operate with us in its solution by way of the education of the right kind of pastors.

Back of all our other work, of the Missionary societies,

of church building, of Sunday schools, of Christian philanthropy, lies the educated, devoted preacher of the pulpit, and back of him is the properly equipped, efficient Theological Seminary. It is of the utmost importance that in such a center as Chicago, where two other Divinity Schools are being endowed by millionaires, this Congregational Seminary should be brought to the highest degree of efficiency. Before undertaking certain planned enlargement of the work of the Seminary, it seems wise to put the Foreign Institutes upon a sure footing; hence these special measures for endowment and this special appeal.

Our churches never were so rich as now, and never did it seem harder to raise money for Christian work. Surely it is a time for all ministers to preach and pray for systematic beneficence, giving on principle, enthusiastic giving for Christ's sake, intelligent and sympathetic giving, so that joy may flow to all concerned, because gladly giving to Him who loveth a cheerful giver.